stored at -20 °C. Per measuring sample, 10 µl each of the culture supernatants was mixed with 80 µl lipase assay buffer and 10 µl substrate solution (10 µM final concentration). The conversion of the substrate was determined by fluorometry using a fluorescence (ELISA) reader, or by means of a fluorescence correlation spectrometer, such as ConfoCor™ (Carl Zeiss, Jena, and Evotec, Germany).--

At page 21, replace the second full paragraph (beginning at line 5) with the following paragraph:

The cell cultures (pTX15, pTX30, pTX15+pCXlif, pTX30+pCXlif) were first separated into cell pellets and medium by centrifugation. Then, the pellets were washed three times with BM and taken up in BM. Cell wall proteins released from pTX30 expressing cells by treatment with lysostaphin (80 µg/ml in BM; 30 min at 37°C) served as the reference. Dilutions from the samples were made. Thus, 95 µl of lipase assay buffer (10 mM $CaCl_2$, 0.1% TRITON X-100 and 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5) containing the chromogenic lipase substrate p-nitrophenyl caprylate [Sigma] in a concentration of 5 mM was added to 5 µl each of the culture supernatants. The hydrolysis of the substrate was subsequently followed over 10 minutes at 30 °C photometrically using a microtitration plate (ELISA) reader (SpectraMax, Molecular Devices) or by means of fluorescence correlation spectroscopy with ConfoCor at a